

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

VOL. IV.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS BEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish  
to have the paper discontinued at the expiration  
of the year, will be presumed as desiring  
its continuance until countermanded.—And  
no paper will be discontinued until all arrear-  
ages are paid, unless at the option of the pub-  
lisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers  
and guarantee the payments, shall receive the  
eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines  
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and  
twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and  
most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the pa-  
per must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a  
taste for literary pursuits, are invited to fa-  
vor us with communications.

FOR sale by the subscriber, a few barrels

**Superfine FLOUR.**

Apply at Cain & Moore's store.

Wm. Cain, Jr.

66-4w

April 16.

New Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received a hand-  
some assortment of Spring Goods, selected  
from the latest importations, which will be  
sold low for cash; among which are,  
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins,  
4-4 tamboured Book ditto,  
4-4 and 6-4 plain ditto,  
4-4 and 8-4 plain and figured Lenon Muslins,  
4-4 and 6-4 muslin and jacquard Muslins,  
Jacquet Muslin Robes,  
Figured, hair-cord, and sattin striped Cambrie  
Muslins,

Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,  
6-4 Scotch Lawn,

4-4 Jaconet Cravats, very fine,  
Lingerings and Flounces,

Rich Thread Laces and Bobinet,

Printed and cotton damask Shawls,

Printed pocket Handkerchiefs,

Steam loom Shirtings,

7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens,

Irish, brown and black ditto,

4-4 Apron Checks,

Ranking and Canton Gapes, black and colored,

Italian ditto,

7-4 Crepe Shawls,

Crape Scarfs,

Black Sinshaws and Sarmets,

Zela and plaid silk Handkerchiefs,

Black Barcelons,

Women's black and white silk Hose,

Men's do. do. do.

3 boxes assorted Ribbons,

Cambric and common Dimity,

Gingham and Calicoes,

Furniture calicoes,

Linen Cambricks and Lawns,

Linen and cotton Diapers,

Irish and Russia Sheetings,

Silk and cotton Velvets,

Ladies' black and white silk Gloves,

Men's ditto,

Sewing Silk and Twists, all colours,

White and coloured Thread,

Bolt's wire cotton Thread: cotton Balls,

Turkey red cotton Yarn,

Needles, silver and gold eyed ditto,

3-4 blue cotton Cassimeres,

Plain, black and white Battins and Florence

Silks,

Hairz Galloons,

Millinet, Bonnet Wire,

Tapes and Ribbons,

Laces' and gentlemen's Beaver Gloves,

Silk and Florentine Vest.

Striped ditto,

Real shell tuck and side Combs,

Imitation Horn do.

Bedding Combs,

Ivory do.

Domestic Shirtings and Plaids,

Russia Duck, &c. &c.

ALSO.

2 cases gentlemen's fine water proof Hats,

Ladies' Morocco Shoes, assorted,

Men's fine leather ditto,

Ditto Boots,

A general assortment of Groceries.

Birdsall & Co.

P. S. An additional supply shortly expected.

April 15.

66-4w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Chapel-Hill,

N. C. April 1, 1823.

A

Christopher Allen. Bryan Kittrell.

B

Elijah Booker, William T. Maclin,

William M. Ballard, Wm. H. Merritt, esq.

Gray Barber, John Morgan,

William Barber, Robert M'Cauley.

C

Rev. Joseph Caldwell, Simon Pearson,

Joseph Collier, John W. Potts,

John M. Craig, Biddy Price.

William J. Craig, William F. Huffin,

Herbert Collier, The Senior Class,

George B. Dudley, Anna Stone,

F

Elizabeth Fann, Nancy Sears.

G

Mary Trice, James Thomson.

H

Pueby Grimes, John Wilson,

H

Henry Hogg, Boss Whitfield.

J

Jarrat Yeargain.

K

Henry Thompson, P. M.

L

Chapel-Hill, April 3.

53-3w

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1823.

No. 167

## PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilming頓	Fayetteville	Newbern	Petersburg
	April 12.	April 12.	April 12.	April 11.
Brandy, Cognac,	cts. 140	cts. 150	cts. 120	cts. 130
Apple,	40	42	42	38
Peach,			50	45
Bacon,	lb. 9	11	8	9
Beeswax,	33	35	30	35
Butter,	12	18	15	10
Coffee,	24	25	28	28
Corn,	bush. 60	65	70	30
Cotton,	lb. 9	10	8	12
Candles, mould,	12	14	16	13
Flaxseed, rough,	bush. 100	107	124	135
Flour,	bbl. 700	725	700	750
Gin, Holland,	gall. 100	90	110	125
Iron,	ton 9250	9500	10080	12000
Lard,	lb. 10			
Lime,	cask 130	200	300	1000
Molasses,	gall. 26	27	30	30
Porter, Phil.				
Powder, Amer.	keg			
Rum, Jamaica,	gall. 82	85	80	100
West India,	lb. 60	65	70	120
New England,	cwt. 37	40	45	45
Rice,	bush. 275	300	350	400
Salt, Liverpool,				
Turk's Island,	bush. 55	70	75	100
Sugar, Brown,	lb. 45	60	65	100
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	lb. 750	850	1000	1200
Hyson,				
Young Hyson,	lb. 100	125	140	175
Tobacco,	cwt. 400	425	275	350
Tallow,	lb. 9	10	8	9
Whiskey,	gall. 35	37	42	40
Wine, Madeira,				
Tenerife,				
Sherry,				
Port,				
Malaga,				

## Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural

Society was held at the Union Hotel, in the town of Hillsborough, on the 19th instant, 1823, when the following resolutions were adopted, v. z.

Resolved, That for the greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of land, a premium of 10 dollars be awarded.

For the largest quantity of bush potatoes raised on one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.

For the best mule, 10 dollars.

For the best boar, 5 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the best piece woolen fulled cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece mixed cotton and wool cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best pair woollen stockings, 2 dollars.

For the best pair cotton stockings, 2 dollars.

For the best two horse plow, 10 dollars.

For the best one horse plow, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums for raising corn, cotton or potatoes, produce well authenticated certificates of the measurement of the ground and the quantity raised thereon, and a written account of the mode of manuring, plowing and cultivating the ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a Catle Show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plowing Match, be held in Hillsborough on the first Thursday in November next, to be conducted by a committee of arrangement consisting of five members, and that the premiums be awarded by a committee of nine members.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for premiums and to which premiums are adjudged, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the premiums be paid in silver plate, with suitable inscriptions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months.

John Taylor, Sec'y.

From the Family Visitor.

Extract from the Sixth Annual Report  
of the American Colonization Society.

The colonists arrived at Cape Montesoro, since called LINGATTA, in January 1822. King Peter had been condemned by the other chiefs of the country for the sale of land, and threatened with the loss of his head. It was also decreed that our people should leave the coast. This decree was disregarded; and after another interview with the king, Dr. Ayres, the society's agent, checked the rising opposition and restored peace.

He was soon after called to Sierra Leone; and during his absence, a dispute arose between one of the kings and the captain of a British prize slave vessel. In the contest which ensued, the storehouse took fire; and with it most of the clothing, provisions, and utensils of the colony were destroyed.

"Dr. Ayres perceived the necessity for an immediate convention of the kings. In this convention, he gave a concise history of his proceedings since his arrival in Africa; and maintained with spirit and boldness his right to the purchased territory. After some opposition and delay, the whole assembly, amounting to seventeen kings, and thirty-four half kings, assented to the settlement of the colonists; and, on the 25th of April, the American flag was hoisted on Cape Montesoro."

The report proceeds to speak of the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Ashmun and 35 colonists.

"Mr. Ashmun was charged with the management of certain re-captured Africans, and also received authority to act as temporary agent of the board. These re-captured Africans were from the state of Georgia, fifteen in number, rescued by the benevolence of our government from the claims of injustice, and now sent out under the protection, and at the expense, of the U. States.

"There are now in Africa about one hundred and thirty settlers, occupying a station which, according to English as well as American testimony, surpasses in advantages for a colonial establishment, any other situation on the coast. A town has been commenced on a regular plan, comfortable houses constructed, and works thrown up for defence against the barbarian powers. The natives are generally amicable; and, were it otherwise, little apprehension would be felt, since a concerted attack is altogether improbable, and each king can command but a small force, destitute alike of conduct and courage. The harbour may with very small expense be rendered excellent; the lands are easily cleared and cultivated; the soil is rich, and yields in abundance the most valuable productions of the tropical climates. Not an instance of sickness has occurred during the season among those colonists who had passed one year in Africa; and the fever which attacked those who went out in the strong, has in most cases been mild and easily subdued."

Our readers will recollect that Mrs. Ashmun was among the few with whom it proved fatal.

"The managers cannot but consider the fact, that there prevails extensively, among the African tribes, a strong desire for our language, and the arts of civilized life, as one most auspicious, and which should administer reproof to indifference, as well as encouragement to effort.

"The principal king of the region bordering upon our territory, expressed almost rapturous joy, when told that his people should be instructed in the American method of manufacturing clothes, and earnestly requested Dr. Ayres to bring his son to this country, and afford him here the means of education. A compliance with this request was prevented only by the reluctance of the boy to leave his native shores.

"The present agent has already entered into negotiations for trade, with several of the tribes, and also admitted several African youths to a residence in the colony; and the board indulge the hope, that the time is not remote, when their settlement, by its schools and ministers, shall impart to many of these barbarians, that knowledge which civilizes and elevates the character; which softens and subdues the soul.

"The disposition among the free people of colour, to emigrate to Africa, is daily increasing, nor can the board doubt, that when the permanency of the colony is no longer uncertain, vessels will be fitted out by them, at their own expense, from most of the cities of our country. In Petersburg, (Virginia,) and its vicinity, they have already determined to make preparations for a voyage, and have requested the sanction of the board to their proceedings. A similar disposition has been manifested in other places.

"The present condition of the natives in the vicinity of the society's settlement, is most favorable to the efforts of the philanthropist, and that an attempt to instruct them in the arts and Christianity, will be successful, seems almost certain.

"The board are well convinced that an institution, which might receive under its patronage coloured youths destined for the colony, impart to them a knowledge of agriculture and the useful arts and educate them in such a manner as should best tend to insure their indu-

try, economy, subordination, and religion, would prove of incalculable advantage to their cause. It is believed that such an institution would not only support itself, but also pay the interest of the capital expended in its establishment. The board rejoice to learn that something of this kind is already contemplated by several highly respected individuals; and they trust that means will soon be furnished to complete the design."

## Foreign Intelligence.

New York April 5.

The packet ship Columbia, capt. Rogers, arrived this evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of March.

We observe nothing from Paris, tending to diminish an opinion, that war will take place.

The Duke of Angouleme had not left Paris, but was engaged in military preparations.

Accounts from Madrid, via Paris, and also by dispatches direct to London, on the 22d of Feb. The session of the extraordinary cortes, had been dissolved. Their last business was to decree the removal of the king, and transfer the seat of government, should the invasion take place, to Cadiz. The king opposed this procedure, and the ministers resigned their places—One account says the king dismissed them.—This was no sooner known, than the mob assembled in front of the palace—the gates were closed—the militia and cavalry were called out, and every thing was noise and tumult. The king was informed that an assault would be made upon the palace, with a view to assassinate the royal family. He became alarmed, and restored the ministers, of at least entreated them to keep their places until a new government could be formed. To this they assented, and it is supposed the king will ultimately leave Madrid, in compliance with their wishes. Thus matters stood at the last

advice.

It is supposed by some of the writers from Madrid, that the king would make another violent effort to rid himself of his ministers, or that they would attempt to rid themselves of him.

The latest letters is of the 2d. The writer declares his belief that the reign of Ferdinand is drawing to a close.

The Paris papers received in London on the 27th, contain the adjourned debate in the Chambers, on the motion for a supply of 100,000,000 livres, with M. Chateaubriand's speech, which unequivocally demonstrates the determination of the French government to prosecute the war.—The following are extracts from that minister's speech—

"Our interference has no other object than to destroy an anarchy which has plunged in fire and blood whole provinces, which demand their king, their God, and their religion; and if it has been permitted to England to repel French contagion, shall we be forbid en to repel Spanish contagion? (Sensation in the chamber.) The king of Spain is only a prisoner in his palace, as Louis XVI. was before he ascended the scaffold. Another such assassination, and we shall have established, by precedents, the code, the custom, of raising people against kings. (Bravos on the right.) War then is indispensable! It is preferable to this state of semi-hostilities, which has all the inconveniences of war without its advantages, and which exposes our soldiers to all insinuations of the agents of disorders." The concluding observations of M. De Villete, in the debate of the preceding day, were important and decisive. "I think," said he, "that peace is preferable to war; but I think also, that in the situation of Spain, the maintenance of peace is impossible, and that, at all events, it would be more dangerous than war."

Paris, Feb. 28.

News from Madrid of the 18th, has been this day received by an extraordinary channel. The cortes, under the fear of a war, have offered a full and entire amnesty to all the royalists who have arms in their hands. General Morillo is to command the army of reserve of Andalusia, if the king is removed to Seville.

Bayonne papers to the 19th ult., have arrived. They state that military preparations are carrying on in that quarter with the greatest activity. It is generally thought that the French army will enter Spain about the end of March "at the latest."

Frankfort papers to the 20th ult., were received on Thursday morning. The emperor of Russia arrived in the capital of his dominions on the 3d ult., after an absence of six months. His majesty immediately proceeded to the cathedral of our Lady of Cassan, where Te Deum was performed for his safe return. The city was illuminated in the evening.

The palace of prince Galitzin, governor general of Moscow, was destroyed by fire on the 25th January. The cold was so severe that the fire engines could not be used, the water instantly freezing.

It is said that Austria will confine herself to the suspension of her diplomatic relations with Spain, and that her com-

mercial intercourse will not be interrupted.

The London Courier of the 3d ult. gives important news from Madrid of the 8th of Feb.—The king of Spain, after dismissing his ministers, was compelled, by the influence of the mob at Madrid, to reinstate them, who surrounded the palace, uttering the most sanguinary threats against the monarch, because he had presumed to exercise one of the simplest acts of the royal prerogative. The national militia were on guard at the palace, dispersed the mob, and saved the king's life. Who says the editor of the Courier, will now say that the king of Spain is free? How long will it be, before the resemblance in complete between the Spanish and the French Revolution, a resemblance, which, it seems, should be waited for, ere those measures are adopted that would prevent the completion of the frightful counterpart.

The session of the extraordinary cortes closed on the 19th of Feb. The speech which was delivered in the name of the king, it would, says the courier, be an insult to common sense, to consider as declaratory of his sentiments. It spoke, indeed, the sentiments of the ministers—the ministers of the cortes—the ministers of Ferdinand—and of course, it approved of all that had been done by themselves. The crisis is manifestly at hand, and the next news will be highly important.

[The speech of the king, on closing the extra session, remarks, that the interruptions it had experienced, have increased the moral force of the nation; and a hope is expressed, that the civil discord will soon terminate, and the code of 1812 will be firmly established.]

Courier office, half past 12, March 4.

It appears, by Madrid dates to the 22d ult. that the French accounts have been exaggerated. It is true that the removal of the king had been pressed by his ministers, but he refused to quit the capital, and the ministers resigned. The tumult which it occasioned, alarmed the king, and he entreated them, at all events, to keep their *portes ouvertes* for the present until he could form a government.

—They assented, and it is supposed the king will accede to their recommendation to leave Madrid and keep them.

The London Gazette contains an order in council of Feb. 21, revoking a former order which prohibited for six months, the transportation of arms and ammunition to Spain, Africa or the West Indies.

The revenue of England last year, was 54,414,650/- sterling, leaving, after the current expenses, a surplus of 4,965,519.

The report of the passage of capt. Perry into the Pacific Ocean is contradicted.

An amnesty had been granted to all Spaniards in arms against the government, except the conspirators of the guard.

The Spanish Ambassador in London had contracted with one manufacturer alone for twenty thousand barrels of gunpowder, to be shipped with the least possible delay. A vessel had sailed for Corunna, with five thousand staves of arms, being the second export of arms for Spain.

Extract of a letter from an American in Lisbon, dated February 21, 1823.

"The Cortes, after an able discussion of two days, have declared, by almost an unanimous vote, that the invasion of Spain, by any power with the intention of interfering in the internal political concerns of that nation, would be considered as an attack on Portugal, and that measures would be taken accordingly.

"There has been no demonstration, by the French army, for actual invasion, and doubts are now entertained, whether the general unpopularity in France, of such an invasion, and the apparent determination of Spain and Portugal to make an obstinate resistance, will not induce the French government to pause.

"In the discussion in the cortes, several of the members quoted the sentiments expressed by our president in his message to congress, relative to the impropriety of any nation's undertaking to regulate the internal affairs of another nation."

Extract from another letter.

"There have been several interesting debates in the cortes here in Lisbon, on this most extraordinary invasion of Spain. They have taken preparatory steps for assisting in the general defense of the Peninsula. The army is now recruiting, so as to be placed on the footing of 1814, viz: 40,000 men and upwards. There is a proposition now under discussion, which will probably be carried, to raise 20 or 25 additional battalions of light troops, and to organize 200,000 national guards.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The New York Evening Post of Friday last, says—"It is rumored, that there is a letter in town from an American gentleman of distinction, residing at Madrid, which states that the British minister had received instructions from his court, to advise the king of Spain, rather than to involve his nation in hostilities with France, at this time, and indeed with most of the crowned heads of

Europe, to concede to such an alteration of the constitution, as to remove the grounds upon which the allied powers at the congress of Verona and France have endeavored to place the war. It is also said that this minister has been instructed to intimate to Spain, that his government will inflexibly remain neutral and look with anxiety and regret at the scene of bloodshed which must ensue, but without taking part with either. In corroboration of this rumor, it is also stated, that lord Fitzroy Somerset and lord Nelson Gower were expected to leave Madrid, on their return to London, on the 24th of February.

## TURKEY.

Frankfort, February 15.

The last letters from Constantinople say, that there is every reason to be satisfied with the present state of things. It is now evident, they say, that the fall of Haleh Efendi was an event as fortunate for the Turkish empire as it was important. It becomes more and more evident how many causes of discord, suspicions, secret persecution, cabals and hindrance of public business, have expired with him. The affairs of the government are observed to proceed since his death in a more simple, quiet, and firm manner. There is no appearance of dangerous pretensions from the Janissaries, which were at first feared by many persons who were not acquainted with the real cause of the fall of the favourite. On the contrary, it is remarkable as something extraordinary that the great assemblies of the council, formerly so frequent, have ceased. The Grand Vizier Abdallah Pacha, the Kaja Bey, the Reis Effendi, and Dischan Effendi, discuss the affairs of state among themselves, or immediately with the sultan. No military chief is consulted.

The Grand Vizier and the High Admiral possess so much personal influence, that it will be easy for them to maintain order in the capital.—A chief point is the perfect security which the Greeks now enjoy.

For several months past, no Raja has been accused, prosecuted, or arrested at Constantinople. Those that were in prison, have been released, among them were several Chiefs, who received money to take them to their own island.

The same system is to be enforced in the whole empire, and the ports has given the strictest injunctions, stating it to be the earnest will of the sultan, that all his christian subjects shall be treated with mildness.

## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in the Mexican capital.

Mexico, 23d Feb. 1823.

"On the 18th inst. an express arrived here from the mountains stating that Bravo had taken possession of Guernica on the other side of the mountain, distant from this 15 leagues, with a force of 3000 men. His imperial majesty summoned all his collective forces in the city and vicinity, amounting to no more than 1800 infantry and cavalry, and placed himself at their head. He, however, not eager to court a battle, has taken a position 10 leagues from this at the junction of three great roads which lead to this capital. Since his encampment, he has experienced a desertion of 200 men, with 14 pieces of cannon, and 70,000 cartridges. He despatched general Bustamanta in pursuit, who succeeded in capturing 20 persons and the cartridges; the 180 with he cannon succeeded in joining Bravo.

Last evening the guard of the emperor's favourite regiment, No. 1, stationed in the inquisition over the prisoners, Mier, Arnye, Bustamanta, &c. made their escape and all the prisoners moved off to places of security. Thus you perceive, every thing is moving on smoothly, and the revolution will be completely effected without bloodshed.

The emperor when he started against Bravo, could not obtain a single volunteer from the capital; and, I think, were he to remain encamped three weeks, he would be left without a body guard. The republicans have set forth as an inducement for desertion, that all officers and soldiers who do not join their standard previous to a fixed period, shall be incapable of holding any station in the army hereafter, and most probably, receive no pay. This, no doubt, has had a considerable effect, as every day, small parties are moving off.

"While I am writing the duplicate of the above, a friend has come in to inform me, that the emperor, having had his council of state, all of yesterday, at his encampment debating on the necessary steps to be taken to secure to him his throne, came to the determination of retiring until congress would re-assemble and decide on his fate. A new secretary has been chosen, named Valle, and several new officers. Thus, we are at present without a government. All the prisoners were released last night by the soldiers. When the guard was releasing Padre Mier from his six months confinement, he asked him by whose order he came to free him: the soldier responded—"by our own order." It is all well," said the Padre, "before three months I will have his majesty's head brought to the block: and were he to have his will, he would certainly accomplish his threat. He is an interesting old man; I visited him frequently while he was in prison. He has almost too much enthusiasm for this meridian, where thicks are not tips for republican institutions."

New York, April 5.

The very fast sailing schr. *fly*, capt. Boyer, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left this port on the evening of the 21st ult. We are obligingly favoured by capt. B. with the following account of the state of affairs in Mexico, up to the date of his departure, and from our knowledge of his character, we feel authorized to vouch for its correctness. This account elucidates many of the recent occurrences in that quarter, which have hitherto appeared mysterious.

On the 26th of January, negotiations commenced on the part of the imperial army then besieging Vera Cruz, with general St. Anna, the republican chief. Many propositions were made by gen.

Echavarría, the commander of the besieging army, all of which were rejected,

until the 1st of February, when the stipulations of St. Anna were complied with, and the siege raised.

In the afternoon of that day, gen. Echavarría entered the city, amidst the hurrahs of the people. He was met by gen. St. Anna at the gates of the city, and received with open arms, and was thence escorted to the palace.

On the following day he departed for Jalapa. On his arrival there, a correspondence commenced between him and the minister of war, which resulted in nothing of importance.

On the 17th, the great republican chief, Gauloupe Victoria, entered Vera Cruz with every manifestation of joy. In anticipation of this event, the crown of Iturbide had been burnt in the public square and the tree of liberty planted upon it, under which Victoria passed on his way to the palace.

On arriving at the palace, he, with St. Anna, presented themselves at the balcony with wreaths of laurels on their brows, which the people insisted upon their wearing. A few days after this, the Marquis de Vibano, commander of the imperial troops at Puebla, declared for Victoria, St. Anna, and liberty!

The emperor immediately on his hearing of this, despatched to Puebla, two commissioners, gen. Negrete, and Herrere, secretary of state, to treat in some manner for the preservation of himself and his crown. On their arrival, general Negrete immediately embraced the popular cause, and Herrere returned without any particular audience with the republican chiefs. The emperor then proposed to establish the congress, and to proceed agreeable to its decree.

This was refused, and a demand was made of his crown, with a promise of protection to his person, until a congress should convene, who alone should direct in what manner he should be disposed of.

The emperor, on receiving this, left the city of Mexico, (after arming all the Indian population with swords, knives, and muskets) for Tucabayo, one league distant. He also formed an alliance with the grand cado, an Indian chief of the interior, who has engaged to furnish him with ten thousand warriors, upon condition that he shall be emperor of one half of Mexico, and Iturbide of the other.

This chief had left Mexico for the purpose of fulfilling the terms of the co-partnership.

On the 21st of March, a despatch was received at Vera Cruz, dated at Puebla on the 14th, stating that the army was to move from that place on the following day to surround Iturbide, who, it is said, was about to depart from Tucabayo for Valadola, supposed for the purpose of forming a junction with his Indian colleagues.

The republican army is divided and directed as follows:—Gen. Bravo advances for Chaleo; Incion, for Toluca; Negrete, for Ayotta; Echavarría, for Gauloupe; and Barragan, for Guatilua. Another division is ordered for St. Augustine de Las Casas. Gen. Victoria commanded at Vera Cruz. General Lebarrio was at Guanajuato, with 600 men. The whole republican force was estimated at 7 or 800: that of the emperor consisted of 1000 to 1500.

Gen. St. Anna

sweat this Island and the other windward and leeward islands in the West Indies. All vessels touching at other islands, and afterwards coming into a port in this, will, from that time, be liable to seizure.

Charleston Courier Office, Friday, April 4—4 o'clock P.M.

We learn by the arrival of the sloop, Plough Boy, that Commodore Porter, with a part of his squadron, was at Matanzas a few days—but notwithstanding his presence on the coast of Cuba, the work of piracy and murder still goes on.

Capt. Blunt, of the brig *Aert*, of Portsmouth, (N.H.) and his cook, were barbarously murdered on the 12th ult., just off the port of Havana, by two open boats from that city. There were six men in each boat, and they were known to have returned to the city, immediately after the commission of this horrible act. Capt. Blunt was a gentleman advanced in life, probably 60 years of age.

#### PIRACY AND MURDER.

New York, April 5. Captain Robinson arrived yesterday from New Orleans, informs, that the brig —, Perkins, of Kennebunk, arrived at the Belize on the 21st ult. from Port-au-Prince and Campeachy. Captain R. was informed that she was boarded in entering the harbour of Campeachy by a piratical schooner of about 40 tons, manned by 30 or 40 men, who asked for money, but Capt. P. denied having any. They then stabbed him in several places and cut off one of his arms, when he told them where the money was, (300 doubloons) which they took, and proceeded to murder him in the most inhuman manner. He was first deprived of the other arm and one of his legs. They then dipped oakum in oil, put some in his mouth and under his skin, set it on fire, and thus terminated his sufferings!! The mate was stabbed with a sabre in the thigh. They also robbed the brig of anchors and cables, sails, rigging, quadrants, charts, books, papers, and nearly all the provisions and water. On the passage from Campeachy to the Belize, she was providentially supplied with provisions, &c. by several vessels which she fell in with, or they must inevitably have perished.

[The above brig was no doubt the Belisarius, Perkins which sailed from Port-au-Prince on the 6th, February, for Campeachy.]

Gazette.

Savannah, (Georgia,) March 27. Arrived this forenoon, the French brig Jeune Henriette, Guillaume Le Quelie; master, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Nantz. On the 17th inst. 6 leagues to the eastward of the port of Havana, was boarded by a piratical vessel under English colors, a sloop, of the same description in company. These vessels were about 50 or 60 tons burthen, armed with a pivot gun, and two carriage guns, full of men. They robbed the Jeune Henriette of part of her cargo, all her light sails, and boats, cabin furniture, stores, running rigging, &c. Mr. Bazalias, the supercargo, most dreadfully beaten, in consequence of some gold being found on his person. In order to make him confess where other species might be concealed, they placed a rope round his neck, when he was drawn up three different times. He was not let down the last time until the colour of his face changed, and he was thought to be dead. All the clothes of Mr. B. of every description were taken from him, with the exception of a flannel shirt. The clothing of the captain and crew shared the same fate.

The captain was taken on board the pirate with his papers, and after looking at them, they asked him if he had any money on board—on his replying in the negative, they threw the whole of his papers into the ocean, and struck him several times over the head with swords. They then drew the capt. and two of his crew across a cannon and applied a rope end to their backs—and when they had nearly lost their senses from the severe flagellation, water was given to them.—The question was again asked if they had any money, and on their answering as at first, they were whipped a second time until their bodies were much maimed by the blows.

Two ladies, passengers in the sloop Success, capt. Ray, from Matanzas, bound to New Providence, which they had captured on the 7th, and converted into an assistant, were put on board the brig. They had been robbed of their money, jewellery, bedding and in short every thing but a few articles of clothing. They had remained on board the Peacock, (having barely sufficient to work the ship in the most dangerous navigation in the world, the old Straights of Bahama) have been engaged with the two schooners in examining the keys and coast for about three hundred miles to the windward of this place, and joined the Peacock the day after her arrival at Matanzas.

Several vessels and parties of a suspicious character have been fallen in with, but how they are ever to be known as pirates, except they are caught in the act, it is impossible to say. If all were apprehended that are suspicious, every coasting vessel about the Island would be stopped, as there is reason to believe they are all concerned. They are one day druggers, the next wood cutters, salt-gatherers or fishermen, as best suits them; and every Spaniard being armed with a knife, they require no other weapon in their mode of warfare.

The most horrid atrocities committed by them have come to our ears—whole ship's crews have been indiscriminately murdered.—A Dutch vessel was a few days before our arrival burnt

in a bay to the windward of this, with all her crew.—Several vessels had been taken by them, but not a soul is left to tell their fate.

On our arrival we found a fleet of American merchantmen waiting for convoy—some had been ready for twenty days, and not a vessel of war on the coast to protect them. The consequence is that we are now delayed here to give the commerce that protection to which it has a right. Part of the force which was intended solely for the pursuit and destruction of pirates will have to be employed in conveying our merchant vessels.

Four piratical vessels have been moored in a bay called Seguana; watching for the American fleet but as soon as they heard of our arrival, they disarmed and dispersed. Last evening we heard of one with her prize to the leeward, and the schooners and boats were dispatched after them. We shall soon know the fate of the expedition, which there is every reason to believe will prove successful.

We were surprised to hear on our arrival that the governor of the Island had given orders to all the governors and commanders of districts, forbidding our entrance into any of the ports.—It is to be hoped we may have no difficulty with them; but if we do, the fault will not be on our side."

#### Commodore Porter's Squadron.

Baltimore, April 12. By the southern mail of yesterday afternoon, we received a slip from our Charleston Correspondent, from which we learn the arrival of the United States ship Peacock, Commodore Porter, at Matanzas.

We have also seen a letter from an intelligent officer on board the Peacock, from whom we have been politely permitted to make the following extracts. Our readers will be enabled to form some idea of the perilous and arduous service which the squadron has to encounter—and, at the same time, they will be gratified to learn that these duties have been performed with all the alacrity and attention which belong to the character of the gallant commodore, his officers and men. [American:

"U.S. Ship Peacock,

Matanzas, March 28, 1822]

The fifteenth day after leaving the Capes of Virginia, the squadron arrived at St. Thomas, and hearing of some Porto Rico privateers on the south side of the island, the Shark and three schrs. were dispatched an hour after they anchored, and the next morning proceeded with the rest of the squadron for St. John (P.R.) to call on the government for co-operation, countenance and support, in our operations, and for information to enable the squadron to know and respect the regular cruisers. A letter to this effect was sent in by one of the vessels of the squadron which went in a little before a British squadron, with whom the commodore had previously communicated. She was directed to wait two days for the captain general's answer.

On the second day, as we intended to bear away for the west end of the island for water, another was sent to apprise the commander of the first to that effect, and on approaching the batteries, they opened their fire on her, and the fourth shot killed her commander, Lieut. Com. Cocke. The outrage, no doubt, will be represented in its true colours to our government, and nothing can or ought to satisfy it but the punishment of the officer who gave the order, which was to sink the squadron if it attempted to enter the port. Nothing can justify their conduct, and it is in vain for them to say that they did not know the true character of the vessel.

His excellency the captain general being absent, the place remained under the command of the lieutenant, who supposed that he ought not to permit the small squadron to enter until his excellency should either arrive, or send positive orders. We do not wish to investigate the reasons, or motives, which induced him to act in this manner; we must however do him the justice to believe that they are just and weighed with that solid judgment which characterizes him.

We have been informed that to effect his intentions he gave orders to the commander of the castle of Moro to report all the movements of the squadron, and to the commander of artillery not to permit it to enter until the arrival of his excellency. He also ordered that the pilot should not go out, until they received further orders. At half after six o'clock in the morning he sent an adjutant to one of the sloops which had already entered the harbor on the preceding evening, to request her captain, to go to the government, and to arrange measures by which the squadron off the harbor, might receive information, that it should not enter. The captain of the sloop delaying until one o'clock the interview with the government, the adjutant told him through his interpreter, that the case was urgent, and he then explained it to him; to which the captain replied, that he was going to dress himself and would immediately call upon his excellency.

Between the hours of ten and eleven in the morning, a sloop directing her course towards the harbor, without having waited for the pilot, the seignior commander of artillery ordered a gun to be fired at her without ball, which might arrest her progress, or oblige her to take another course, but as she did neither, and still endeavored to get in, by increasing her sail, another gun with ball was fired, aimed slant; both these shots had been from the upper battery.

The squadron was now divided into four parts, two of which were sent down the south side of S. Domingo and Cuba, and two on the north side to scour the coast, and rendezvous at Thompson's Island. The Peacock and two schooners formed one division, and left no hole or corner unsearched, but thus far without success. For a week past and more, all the boats and most of the crew of the Peacock, (having barely sufficient to work the ship in the most dangerous navigation in the world, the old Straights of Bahama) have been engaged with the two schooners in examining the keys and coast for about three hundred miles to the windward of this place, and joined the Peacock the day after her arrival at Matanzas.

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Half an hour after this dreadful occurrence, his excellency the captain general arrived, who ordered that all the vessels which might wish to enter, should be permitted to do so; and would receive them with that attention which is due to a friendly nation; since the nature of the vessels and the public spirit of the natives were such as to remove all fear of danger.

The burial of the corpse of the captain of the sloop, William Cocke, was performed with all the pomp possible. At the execution of this mournful duty all the political and civil authorities, and all the naval and land officers in this place, were present.

From the Baltimore American:

#### SPANISH ACCOUNT.

Of the death of Lieut. Com. Cocke, of the U.S. schooner Fox.

A respected friend has handed to us a Porto Rico newspaper of the 8th of March, from which we have procured a translation of the (Spanish) account of the circumstances which occasioned the melancholy end of Lieut. COCKE. It is as follows—

From the Eco de Porto Rico, of the 8th of March, 1822.

Dreadful Accident!—On the 6th inst. an event, which has excited the greatest impression in every heart, took place in this harbor. It will no doubt afford an opportunity to the Americans to raise clamours against us, dictated by the various feelings and passions in every individual.

But we appeal to sensible men and beg them to suspend their judgment until they will be thoroughly informed of all the particular circumstances of the occurrence. We allude to the death of the captain of one of the United States' sloops, which belongs to a small squadron that was in sight from the fourth instant, and of which two entered the harbor on the morning of the 5th. The incident happened thus:

His excellency the captain general being absent, the place remained under the command of the lieutenant, who supposed that he ought not to permit the small squadron to enter until his excellency should either arrive, or send positive orders. We do not wish to investigate the reasons, or motives, which induced him to act in this manner; we must however do him the justice to believe that they are just and weighed with that solid judgment which characterizes him.

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In recovering, the check rein caught under the neap of the sleigh and the team became unmanageable. At this awful moment, Mr. S. leaped from the sleigh, and had no sooner caught one horse by the head, than the other was dangling over the precipice, suspended in the harness by his mate, who still kept his ground. Mrs. S. threw out her children, and the instant she had cleared herself from the sleigh, the horse which still remained upon the brink leaped off!

The horses and sleigh were precipitated forty feet, where they met with an obstruction by which they were disengaged from each other, and thence descended ninety feet! One was killed, but the other was found alive, and standing, and without any material fracture. His preservation is said to be owing to his striking upon a spongy accumulation of earth which winds along at the basis of the precipice. This is said not to be the first hair-breadth escape which has occurred at the same spot, and deserves the serious attention of the owners of the road.

Between the hours of ten and eleven in the morning, a sloop directing her course towards the harbor, without having waited for the pilot, the seignior commander of artillery ordered a gun to be fired at her without ball, which might arrest her progress, or oblige her to take another course, but as she did neither, and still endeavored to get in, by increasing her sail, another gun with ball was fired, aimed slant; both these shots had been from the upper battery.

The squadron was now divided into four parts, two of which were sent down the south side of S. Domingo and Cuba, and two on the north side to scour the coast, and rendezvous at Thompson's Island. The Peacock and two schooners formed one division, and left no hole or corner unsearched, but thus far without success. For a week past and more, all the boats and most of the crew of the Peacock, (having barely sufficient to work the ship in the most dangerous navigation in the world, the old Straights of Bahama) have been engaged with the two schooners in examining the keys and coast for about three hundred miles to the windward of this place, and joined the Peacock the day after her arrival at Matanzas.

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During the intercourse of this captain and the lieutenant, the then commander of the sloop, which was entering, enquired and informed them of the misfortune that had happened, which might have been very easily avoided if the captain of the sloop in the harbor had been more active in complying with the request of the Lieutenant; or if he had given an immediate reply in the negative, or if the deceased captain had fulfilled his duty, when the first and second guns were fired at him, either by warning, since he could easily have done it, according to the opinion of those experienced in naval affairs, or by making some other demonstration as was done after the circumstance.

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#### HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 23.

We with pleasure copy the following article from the last Fayetteville Observer, because it shows that our trade is beginning to find its proper channel; and hope the day is not distant, when a proper revision of our inspection laws will complete the work begun by the Petersburg resolutions, and make our own seaports the channels through which we shall export our surplus produce as well as receive our supplies.

We beg leave to direct the attention of our country friends to the *Prices Current*; it is carefully corrected by a committee of merchants, and may be relied upon as the report of actual sales. Several country merchants who have not been in the habit of trading here, have been in for their supplies within the last few weeks, and finding the prices so much lower than they expected have purchased largely. Good sugar has been sold at 8 cents, coffee at 25, and molasses at 27; they are, however, looking up. Groceries, we understand, still continue to be shipped from Wilmington to Charleston and to Virginia, and it is a circumstance of almost daily occurrence that they are sent from this place by wagons to Cheraw and other towns in our neighborhood.

Middlebury, Vt. arch 25.

Providential Escape.—A Mr. Scarlette, together with his wife and three small children, were descending the mountain near the bottle factory in this town; when, on the brink of a frightful precipice, one of his horses stumbled.

In recovering, the check rein caught under the neap of the sleigh and the team became unmanageable. At this awful moment, Mr. S. leaped from the sleigh, and had no sooner caught one horse by the head, than the other was dangling over the precipice, suspended in the harness by his mate, who still kept his ground. Mrs. S. threw out her children, and the instant she had cleared herself from the sleigh, the horse which still remained upon the brink leaped off!

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alluding to his conduct in his celebrated dispute with some of the professors of the Philadelphia Medical University.

#### STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock	12 o'clock	3 o'clock




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The following stanzas are said first to have appeared in the "Humorist," published in 1817, at Newbern. Judiciously administered, this preparation of mercury is undoubtedly a valuable medicine; but may not the frequency of its use, in less skillful hands, justly deserve the full force of the intended sarcasm?

that flood, which, in its desolating progress, overwhelmed the whole property of these individuals, was the only way by which more dreadful calamities were to be avoided. Were it not for extreme short-sightedness and ignorance, we should, instead of repining at this storm—that raging sickness—these injured, or destroyed crops, be grateful that such light and easily retrieved misfortunes, should be sent upon us, instead of those heavier and more intolerable visitations, which, in the course of nature, must otherwise have resulted. To mention a solitary instance in support of this.—The West-Indian would, perhaps, think, that those tremendous tempests he is accustomed to, which destroy such numbers of lives, and so much property, and which are attended with such awful and inconceivable distress, were certainly useless and productive of nothing but the most aggravated devastation and misery. But if he examines further than his own shallow calculations, he will be able to reconcile it even to human policy. For it were much better that a few should perish, or meet with loss, than that the whole country should be depopulated by famine. He is soon convinced, that

These cruel seeming winds  
Now not in vain;

For they are the means employed to fertilize the earth, and make it productive of those articles whence is derived the maintenance and wealth of thousands.

Let us, then, no longer show such unbecoming and sinful dispositions; always remembering the narrow limit of our views; and contrasting the mercies, of which we are the unthankful recipients, and the judgment which our follies and iniquities have merited.

Methinks there is a striking analogy between the variable weather of April and human life.—Like the skies in this season, it is chequered with light and darkness, prosperity and distress. Prosperity, at one time, diffuses her soft enchanting influence over the fair scene of life—but this momentary gleam of a transient fulgence is often succeeded by a cold, and cheerless, and desolating adversity, as terrible as it was unlooked for. But even then we are not deserted. If we but turn our attention to that quarter from which alone we can reasonably expect relief, our eyes will be rejoiced at the sight of the rainbow of hope, speaking, in its splendid radiance, the assurance of comfort to the desponding. This teaches man the lesson—he is so unwilling to learn—dependence on a Being who alone is able to conduct him safely here, whilst his joyful anticipation rests on that state of existence whose duration, when compared with that of this life, overwhelms all the littleness and insignificance of humanity.

Bound on a voyage of awful length,  
And dangers little known,  
A stronger to superior strength,  
Man vanquishes his own.  
But oars alone can never prevail,  
To reach the distant coast,  
The breath of Heaven must swell the sail,  
Or all the toil is lost.

We have little of a general nature to remark this month. April takes its name from the latin *aperio*, signifying to open; as its genial showers and warmth open and prepare the earth for its culture, introducing and gradually unfolding the beauties of the spring. Most of this month's rain falls in short and sudden showers, immediately followed by the bright beaming of the sun, very frequently, when circumstances admit, presenting the splendid phenomenon of the rainbow.

Thus all day long the full distended clouds, indulge their genial stores; and well shower'd earth  
Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life;  
Till in the western sky the downward sun  
Looks out effulgent from amid the flush  
Of broken clouds gay shifting to his beam.

Candidus auratis aperit cum cornibus annum Tauri.  
VIRGIL.

O'er winter's long inclemency away,  
At length the lusty Spring prevails,  
And swift to meet the smiling May,  
Is wafted by the western gales.  
Around him dance the rosy hours,  
And damask the ground with flowers,  
With ambient sweets perfume the morn,  
With shadowy verdure flourish high,  
A sudden youth the groves enjoy.

FESTOS.

Hail showery April!

We hail it as the harbinger of Spring.—We bid welcome its fructifying showers—it's pleasant alterations and agreeable effects.

But it is not improbable that we form part of a minority on this subject. Perhaps a greater proportion are dreading the inconveniences to which it will subject them, the disappointments it will, in all probability, produce, the uncertainty of weather, which prevents them from planting with their usual foresight, for, as is very often said, "so sure as we set our hearts upon it their will be rain"—it will stop our enjoyments and render us discontented. If it does so happen, their disappointment is well merited on account of their proud and bold declarations.

It would be useless to prove the ingratitude and crime of such murmurings; our purpose is to present the matter in a light in which it is seldom viewed. The goodness of our Creator could find no enjoyment in blasting the prospects or marring the happiness of his creatures; but he is, on the contrary, ever careful for their comfort, and attentive to their wants; not such wants though as the gratification expected to result from a party, or a pleasure excursion, which some of us are disposed to place high in the scale of enjoyments; but he exhibits it by the far more important care, that the earth should produce her fruits in their season; that all things should operate to put and keep his creatures in possession of health and vigour, so long as comported with his designs, or was necessary for their own well being. But he effects this in a manner, for the most part, little congenial to the taste of his ignorant and complaining dependents. These causes which, to them, seem fraught with nothing but trouble, are the messengers of Heaven's bounty, which sustains them. It is difficult for them to suppose, it is indeed contrary to human philosophy so to account for it, that

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

April,	1566.	Shakspeare born.
1790.	Dr. Franklin died.	
1775.	Battle of Lexington.	
30.	Washington first President.	
		MISCELLANEOUS.
April, 1.	All fool's day.	
2.	Apple trees bud.	
12.	Strawberry in bloom.	
April 1.	1823.	

#### THE VILLAGE PREACHER.

"Father forgive them."

—Go, proud infidel—search the ponderous tomes of heathen learning;—explore the works of Confucius; examine the precepts of Seneca, and the writings of Socrates; collect all the exhortations of the ancient and the modern moralists, and point to a sentence equal to this simple prayer of our Saviour. Reviled and insulted—suffering the grossest indignities—crowned with thorns, and led away to die! no annihilating curse breaks from his tortured breast. Sweet and placid as the aspirations of a mother for her nursing, ascends the prayer of mercy on his enemies, "Father forgive them."—O, it was worthy of its origin, and stamps with the bright seal of truth that his mission was from Heaven!

Acquaintances, have you quarrelled?—Friends, have you differed? If He, who was pure and perfect, forgave his bitterest enemies, do you well to cherish your anger?

Brothers, to you the precept is imperative; you shall forgive—not seven times, but seventy times seven.

Husbands and wives, you have no right to expect perfection in each other. To err is the lot of humanity. Illness will sometimes render you perturbed, and disappointment ruffle the smoothest temper. Guard, I beseech you, with unremitting vigilance, your passions: controlled, they are the genial heat that warms us along the way of life—ungoverned, they are consuming fires. Let your strife be one of respectful attentions, and conciliatory conduct.

Cultivate with care the kind and gentle affections of the heart. Plant not, but eradicate the thorns, that grow in your partner's path: above all, let no feeling of revenge ever find a harbour in your breast: let the sun never go down upon your anger. A kind word—an obliging action—if it be in a trifling concern, has a power superior to the harp of David in calming the billows of the soul.

Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as it is hostile to religion. Let him whose heart is black with malice and studious of revenge, walk through the fields while clad in verdure, and adorned with flowers;—to his eye there is no beauty; the flowers to him exhale no fragrance. Dark as his soul nature is robed in deepest sable. The smile of beauty lights not up his bosom with joy; but the furies of hell rage in his breast, and render him as miserable as he would wish the object of his hate.

But let him lay his hand upon his heart and say—"Revenge, I cast thee from me—Father forgive me as I forgive my enemies"—and nature assumes a new and delightful garniture. Then, indeed, are the meads verdant and the flowers fragrant; then is the music of the groves delightful to his ear, and the smile of virtuous beauty lovely to his soul.

#### ADDISON.

In one of the numbers of the Spectator, upon the miseries arising from the gloomy forebodings of dreams, and sombre thoughts of death, known to be written by the celebrated Mr. Addison, is the following:

"I know but one way of fortifying my soul against these gloomy presages and terrors of mind, and that is by securing to myself the friendship and protection of that Being who disposes of events and governs futurity. When I lay me down to sleep, I recommend myself to his care; when I awake, I give myself up to his direction. Amidst all the evils that threaten me, I will look up to him for help, and question not but that he will avert them, or turn them to my advantage. Though I know neither the time nor the manner of the death, I am to die, I am not at all solicitous about it; because I am sure that he knows them both, and that he will not fail to comfort and support me under them."

These were the sentiments of that eminent man, who so much instructed, amused, and improved the age in which he lived, and whose name is handed down to posterity. The quotation I have made is in the commencement of the Spectator, and I find, on reviewing his numbers for Saturday, that they contain so fervent a strain of piety, and so beautiful a system of good morals, and are

conveyed in so impressive and agreeable a manner, that I cannot but believe they would, if more generally read by young persons, greatly tend to their advantage.

The mind of one not estimating the importance of a life of piety, and under the anxieties of a life of the opposite course, would, I should think, receive some salutary impressions upon the subject, when he comes to see how exactly the death of Mr. Addison accorded with his opinions while living; for we read, and the fact is universally acknowledged, that this great man, who, in 1710, penned these sentiments for the edification of the public, did, in 1719, upon his death bed, attest the truth of them; for, on that solemn occasion, he directed the young earl of Warwick, his step-son, to be called to him, who, desiring with great tenderness to hear his last injunction, was answered—it is to show you how a Christian can die! and then closed his eyes for ever.

What reflections ought we to draw from this lesson? I think we ought to ask ourselves seriously if we are in this state of serenity. If we are not, we ought to endeavour to attain it. It may be attained by following the precepts of Him who loved us more than we love ourselves, and it will in the end be of more value to us than all other acquisitions. Z.

#### Fashionable Amusements.

At a general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, the following resolution was passed, on the subject of conformity to worldly customs and amusements:

"Whereas differences of opinion prevail as to certain fashionable amusements; and it appears desirable to many, that the sense of the convention should be expressed concerning them; the convention does hereby declare its opinion, that gaming, attending on theatres, public balls, and horse-racing, should be relinquished by all communicants of this church, as having the bad effect of staining the purity of the christian character, of giving offence to their pious brethren, and of endangering their own salvation, by their rushing voluntarily into those temptations against which they implore the protection of their heavenly Father; and this convention cherishes the hope, that this expressive of its opinion will be sufficient to produce conformity of conduct, and unanimity of opinion, among all the members of our communion."

#### Matrimonial Adventure.

At the time that Europeans were not very numerous in India, and such individuals as could not reconcile themselves to marry the natives, used to send a commission to England, that a female for a wife should be transmitted to them; a gentleman of property in Bengal gave orders to his factor in England to send him a young lady of good family, well educated, and with a tolerable share of personal charms, promising to make her his wife. The factor executed his commission to the best of his judgment; but when the lady arrived in India, by one of those accidents which, though very frequent, cannot be accounted for, she failed in captivating the heart of her expected husband, who received her with a coldness almost bordering on aversion. The lady scarcely seemed to notice it, for she was as little inspired as the gentleman. A few interviews convinced them that they were not made for each other, and the lady prepared to embark for Europe. In taking his leave of her, the gentleman begged to entrust to her care a letter to his factor in London, who had consigned her to India. She undertook the charge, and when she arrived in town, was astonished to find that the letter to the factor enclosed one for herself, lamenting the circumstances which prevented their union, and begging her acceptance of a present of £5,000, as some compensation for the disappointment he had occasioned.

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his rich neighbour, that would soon enable him to pay off some of his arrears, and place him in better circumstances in the world. The young farmer listened to the advice, looked thoughtful, and departed. In a few days he returned again, and told his landlord he had been reflecting seriously on their last conversation, and would follow his counsel. At this interview one of the daughters of his wealthy landlord was present. In a short time afterwards it was discovered that Mr. John Greensmith (the name of the young farmer) had effectually taken the hint, and by an elopement to Gretna-green, had become the dutiful son-in-law of the gentleman who had thus, unwittingly, bestowed upon him this sage advice. *Lord pap.*

From the Salem Gazette.

American Isinglass.—We have in our office a specimen of isinglass manufactured from hake sounds, by Mr. Jabez Rowe, of Sandy Bay, Gloucester. We were recently at Mr. Rowe's establishment, and obtained from him some particulars relative to the manufacture of this article. The sounds are taken from the fish in the summer season, and cleaned and dried, by which means they are preserved to be used when convenient. After the sounds are rendered sufficiently soft by some secret process, several of them are taken and rolled together in a machine, which consists of two iron plating rollers, of about four inches in diameter, confined in a small wooden frame.—They are worked in this manner, the mill being set finer and finer till the rollers touch each other, when a strip is produced nearly as white and smooth as satin ribbon.—By this process every particle of the sounds is completely broken, and the fish almost entirely taken out.—The strips, after they come from the mill, are cut in pieces about ten feet long, and dried.—This isinglass has been used by the brewers in Boston and New York, who, we understand, prefer it to that imported from Russia. The discovery was made in 1821, by Mr. Rowe, and a Mr. Hall, of Boston. Mr. R. in company with some gentlemen of Boston, has obtained a patent, under which he now manufactures it.

Farming in New-England.—A southern, or even a middle state farmer, would be surprised to see a list of all the articles sold from a New England farm. Instead of relying on one, or two, or three, they cultivate something of everything, to suit, and to fill up all times and seasons; and, though the sum received for any one may be trifling, the aggregate is considerable. He sells from a small farm, *cidex* enough to pay for his groceries; beans to pay for his leather; and so forth; reserving unbroken the proceeds from his chief products, to accumulate for his children, for old age, or a "rainy day." [American Farmer.]

The president of the United States, in commemoration of the distinguished services of maj. gen. La Fayette, during the revolutionary war, has directed that the fortress at the Narrows, heretofore called Fort Diamond, should be known hereafter by the name of Fort La Fayette. The ceremony in conformity thereto took place on Monday last, at one o'clock, P. M. In honor of this event, maj. gen. Morton directed a salute to be fired from the battery by a battalion from the brigade of artillery.

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#### Land for Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 24th day of May next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due on said lands for the year 1819, with the cost of advertising, &c. viz:

540 acres adjoining Joseph Allison, given in

by William McCluskey.

150 acres adjoining John McDade, given in

by Thomas McCluskey.

Thos. Clancy,

Late Sheriff.

April 9. Price adv. \$1.75 66-64

TRUST SALE.

In execution of the trust and power in me vested by virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 10th December, 1822, made and executed by Francis Child, deceased, for certain purposes therein named, I shall, on the 24th day of May next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the Market House in Hillsborough, the tract of land wherein the said Francis Child lately resided, containing about 500 hundred acres, lying on the waters of Cain Creek—also the interest in the remainder of the said Francis Child, in and to the Lot in the town of Hillsborough, wherein his mother, Mrs. Frances Child, now resides—and likewise the interest in the remainder of the said Francis Child, in and to several like young negroes now in the possession of his said mother, Mrs. Frances Child.

Thos. Thompson, Trustee.

April 12.